

HOW TO PROTECT AGAINST DISEASE

There are many ways to help prevent mosquitoes from laying their eggs and to get rid of larvae once they have hatched.

Prevent mosquitoes by

- Keeping the yard clean
- Draining open containers that hold water
- Removing any old tires laying around
- Not over watering plants or lawns
- Pumping water from pool covers
- Chlorinating pool water
- Cleaning debris away from pond banks
- Keeping gutters clear of debris
- Draining small pools after use
- Making sure that drainage ditches aren't holding water
- Using biolarvicides that kill the larvae (found at home and garden retailers)
- Cleaning bird baths and emptying them frequently—at least once per week



There are also ways to protect yourself and lower your risk of infection when exposed to mosquitoes.

Adults and children can be protected by

- Wearing loose fitting clothes
- Covering arms and legs
- Using mosquito netting when camping
- Limiting time outdoors
- Using repellents that contain DEET
- Using child approved repellants



FOR MORE INFORMATION

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/westnile/index.htm

or

www.cdc.gov/ncidod/diseases/list_mosquitoborne.htm

United States Geological Survey Surveillance Maps

www.cindi.usgs.gov/hazard/event/west_nile/west_nile.html

EPA Mosquito Control Program

www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/skeeters.htm

FOR MOSQUITO SPRAYING OR LARVICIDE INFORMATION CONTACT

Solid Waste Collection Services

Phone: 311



MOSQUITOES MOSQUITOES

&

DISEASE

**PROTECT YOURSELF
AND YOUR FAMILY**



Solid Waste Collection Services

Little Rock Public Works

City of Little Rock

in

association with the

University of Arkansas

at Little Rock

Department of Biology

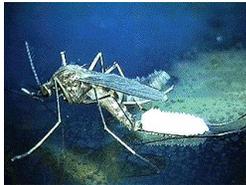
Environmental Health Sciences Program

MOSQUITO QUICK FACTS

- There are over 2500 species of mosquitoes in the world
- Over 150 species of mosquitoes live in the United States
- 55 species live in Arkansas
- Few mosquitoes ever feed on a human
- Only females bite
- Females can lay hundreds of eggs at one time and thousands in a lifetime
- Trapping in Little Rock has identified 12 species of mosquitoes that transmit disease

WHERE DO MOSQUITOES COME FROM?

- Mosquitoes breed in areas that are warm and moist
- Most species lay eggs in stagnant water
- Eggs hatch into larva, larva turn into pupa, and pupa grow into adults
- Mosquito eggs can hatch and become adults in 7 to 10 days



WHERE CAN MOSQUITOES LAY EGGS IN MY YARD?



- Clogged gutters
- Drainage ditches
- Containers
- Bird baths
- Potted plant trays
- Old tires

WHAT IS LITTLE ROCK DOING TO REDUCE THE RISK OF ZIKA AND OTHER MOSQUITO-BORNE DISEASES?

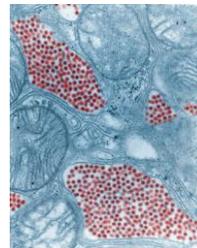
Risk Reduction Program Components:

- **Mosquito Surveillance and Larval Control:** Mosquito trapping and identification are conducted weekly during the mosquito season throughout the City of Little Rock. Collected mosquitoes are identified and tested for select viruses.
- **Spraying:** Results from surveillance activities are used to target areas that present the highest disease risk. Spraying is also conducted in response to 311 requests.
- **Education:** In response to each 311 call, a site visit is made to each address and contact made with the resident if possible. Risk reduction information is provided to the resident.



KEY HUMAN DISEASES MOSQUITOES CAN TRANSMIT?

- Chikungunya
- Dengue Fever
- Zika
- Yellow Fever
- Lacrosse Virus
- West Nile Virus



WHAT IS THE ZIKA VIRUS?

The Zika Virus is a mosquito-borne virus. This virus is in the same family as viruses responsible for Yellow Fever, Dengue, West Nile, and Chikungunya. Zika is of special concern since a connection has been established between the Zika virus and microcephaly, a neurological disorder that results in babies being born with abnormally small heads. The Zika virus has also been linked to severe developmental issues and sometimes infant deaths.

HOW IS THE ZIKA VIRUS SPREAD?



The Zika Virus is transmitted to humans through the bite of an infected Aedes mosquito. Mosquitoes get the virus by feeding on humans with an active Zika infection. Both Aedes species that are capable of transmitting Zika have been identified through trapping conducted in the City of Little Rock.

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS OF A ZIKA INFECTION?

Symptoms may include:

- Fever
- Skin Rash
- Muscle Pain
- Joint Pain
- Red Eyes
- Headaches
- Body Weakness

